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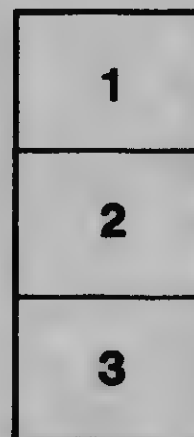
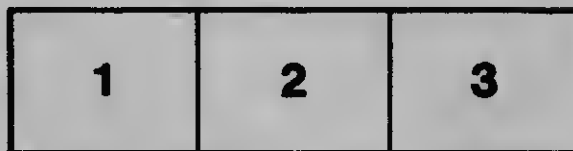
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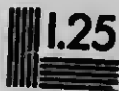
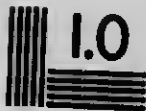
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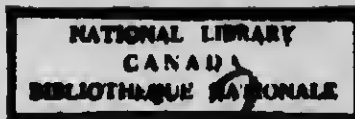
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THE CANADIAN PEACE CENTENARY ASSOCIATION

The Honorary Secretary has the honour to lay before the members of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association a statement of the proceedings at the International Conference held in New York from May 5 to May 9 inclusive.

The project of holding such a Conference between delegations from the British, American and Canadian bodies, for the purpose of consulting on the nature of the Commemoration, was broached in the autumn of 1912; and the formal invitation was dated March 5th, 1913, and was couched in the following terms:—

In behalf of the American Committee you are cordially invited to send a delegation of five to an International Conference to be held in the City of New York at a date late in April or during the first week in May, to aid in the organization of an International Committee, under whose general supervision a programme of celebration will be prepared and carried out, and to discuss and decide upon all questions not purely local in their jurisdiction relating to the proposed celebration.

While the gentlemen of your Committee are in the United States they will be the guests of the American Committee, and we shall hope to welcome you with hospitalities that will make your stay agreeable while you are in the States.

This was signed by Mr. John A. Stewart, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace between the peoples of the United States and the British Empire.

The invitation was accepted by the Honorary Secretary on March 10, 1913.

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The proposal that a Canadian delegation proceed to New York for consultation came before the General Committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association in the course of its meeting on February 11, 1913, and was approved, the following resolution being moved by J. M. Courtney, Esq., C.M.G., seconded by O. E. Fleming, Esq., K.C., and carried:—

Personnel of the Delegation

That the following be appointed a Committee with authority to meet the British and United States Committees to discuss with them the scope of the proposed Commemoration of the Hundred Years of Peace among the English-speaking peoples, and to report to the Executive Committee, who may add to their number:—

Sir Edmund Walker.
Sir Alexandre Lacoste.
Travers Lewis, Esq.
C. F. Hamilton, Esq.

Some changes took place in the personnel of the Committee before the Conference was convened. An engagement in England prevented Sir Alexandre Lacoste from serving on the delegation and his place was taken by the Hon. Senator Raoul Dandurand. The invitation from the American Committee being for five Canadian delegates, C. A. Magrath, Esq., of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission, who already was a member of the Executive Committee of the Association, was added to the delegation.

The Conference was convened on May 5, 1913, at the Plaza Hotel, New York. It consisted of the following delegations:—

From the American Committee:—

Appointive Members:—Mr. Joseph Choate, Honorary Chairman American Conference Committee; Judge Alton B. Parker; Mr. Robert Bacon, Boston; Mr. William Allen Butler, New York; Judge William L. Carpenter, Detroit; Mr. William A. Clark, Helena, Mont.; Mr. Henry Clews, New York; Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, New York; Mr. William J. Gaynor, New York; Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. Benedict J. Greenhut, New York; Mr. Howard D. Hadley, Platts-

burg, N.Y.; Mr. Edward W. Hatch, New York; Mr. Bayard Henry, Philadelphia; Dr. John G. Hibben, Princeton, N.J.; Mr. Chester S. Lord, New York; Mr. Seth Low, New York; Mr. Robert C. Morris, New York; Mr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, New York; Mr. William Church Osborn, New York; Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Washington, D.C.; Brig.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Washington, D.C.; Bishop N. S. Thomas, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Col. Robert M. Thompson, Washington, D.C.; Mr. Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo.

Members Ex-officio:—Mr. Bernard M. Baker, Baltimore; Mr. George William Burleigh, New York; Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler, New York; Colonel B. Cameron, Raleigh; Mr. Andrew Carnegie, New York; Mr. John D. Crimmins, New York; Mr. Charles Stewart Davidson, New York; Mr. William Curtis Demorest, New York; Dr. John H. Finley, New York; Mr. William D. Forhes, New York; Mr. Austen G. Fox, New York; Mr. E. R. L. Gould, New York; Mr. W. O. Hart, New Orleans; Mr. Job E. Hedges, New York; Col. Edward M. House, New York; Mr. William B. Howland, New York; Mr. Andrew B. Humphrey, New York; Mr. George F. Kunz, New York; Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, New York; Mr. Marcus M. Marks, New York; Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, Washington, D.C.; Mr. George Foster Peahody, New York; Mr. Calvin W. Rice, New York; Mr. Herman Ridder, New York; Mr. William Salomon, New York; Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, New York; Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, New York; Mr. Albert Shaw, New York; Mr. William H. Short, New York; Mr. R. A. C. Smith, New York; Mr. T. Kennard Thomson, New York; Dr. James L. Tryon, Boston; Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York; Mr. James L. Wandling, New York; Mr. George T. Wilson, New York; Mr. George W. Perkins, New York.

Honorary Members:—Mr. William J. Bryan, Washington; Mr. Lyman J. Gage, Point Loma, Cal., Mr. Harry P. Judson, Chicago; Mr. Levi P. Mouton, New York; Mr. John A. Stewart, New York.

From the British Committee:—The Rt. Hon. Baron Weardale; The Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope; The Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.; The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, P.C.; Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P.; Hon. C. T.

Mills, M.P.; Mr. Shirley Benn, M.P.; Mr. J. Allen Baker, M.P.; Mr. Moreton Frewen; Mr. Henry Vivian and Mr. H. S. Perris.

From the Canadian Peace Centenary Association:—
Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D.; Senator Dandurand, Montreal; Mr. C. A. Magrath, Ottawa; Mr. Travels Lewis, K.C., Ottawa; Mr. C. F. Hamilton, Ottawa.

In addition there were present the Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Australia; M. C. de Bruyen and M. Alphonse Van Werveke, representing the City of Ghent; and Eugene H. Outerbridge, Esq., representing Newfoundland.

Active Members of the American Committee

It will be observed that the American delegation was numerous, comprising upwards of sixty persons. Not all of these gentlemen were able to attend the meetings; but it may be stated that those who showed active interest included:—

Mr. Choate; Judge Alton B. Parker; Mr. Robert Bacon; Mr. Henry Clews; Mr. Chauncey Depew; Mr. Howard D. Hadley; Mr. Henry Fairfield Osborn; Mr. William Church Osborn; Dr. James Brown Scott; Bishop N. S. Thomas; Mr. George William Burleigh; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Colonel Benehan Cameron; Mr. Andrew Carnegie; Mr. John D. Crimmins; Mr. William Curtis Demorest; Captain William D. Forbes; Mr. Austen G. Fox; Dr. E. R. L. Gould; Hon. George Gray; Mr. W. O. Hart; Mr. Job E. Hedras; Mr. William B. Howland; Mr. Andrew B. Humphrey; Dr. George F. Kunz; Mr. Marcus M. Marks; Dr. Thomas Nelson Page; Mr. George Foster Peabody; Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman; Mr. Isaac N. Seligman; Dr. Albert Shaw; Mr. T. Kennard Thomson; Dr. James L. Tryon; Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt; Mr. George T. Wilson; Mr. George W. Perkins; Hon. Lyman J. Gage; Mr. Harry P. Judson; Mr. John A. Stewart.

The American Committee constituted themselves hosts, and the delegations from Great Britain, Canada and elsewhere were their guests throughout the proceedings. The American Committee had charge of the arrangements and drew up the programme.

The Conference lasted from Monday, May 5 to Friday, May 9 inclusive. It was succeeded by the following programme of visits:—

Saturday and Sunday, May 10 and 11:—Boston.

Monday, May 12:—Washington.

Tuesday, May 13:—Philadelphia.

Wednesday, May 15:—Chicago.

Thursday, May 17:—Detroit.

Friday, May 19:—Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

The Canadian delegates were unable to take part in the full round of visits. The President (who had repeatedly postponed the date of his sailing for England), Senator Dandurand and Mr. Lewis left the party at the conclusion of the visit to Washington; Mr. Magrath and the Honorary Secretary returned to their homes after the visit to Philadelphia.

Meetings of the Conference took place on May 5, May 6, May 7 and May 9. Lord Weardale, Mr. Joseph Choate, Sir Edmund Walker, Mr. John A. Stewart and M. de Bruyen on different occasions acted as chairman. The meetings were characterized by the utmost harmony, all present showing every consideration for the difficulties and points of view of the others. The result of the work of the Conference was embodied in the following document which was drawn up and approved on the final day:—

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS

The Internations' Conference for the consideration of the Commemoration of the First Century of Peace between the United States and the British Empire submits the following report to the national bodies from which its delegations derive their authority.

1. PLATFORM.

The central idea for consideration is not only a programme for the celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace, but a statement of purposes for the perpetuation of peace.

2. INTERNATIONAL MONUMENTS, POSSIBLY OF IDENTICAL DESIGN.

(a) To be erected in Great Britain, the United States, and their dominions and possessions beyond the seas.

(b) The Committee to request their respective governments to defray the cost of these monuments, or that the cost be defrayed in part from public funds or by private subscriptions.

(c) The foundation stones to be laid on the selected day, if possible by His Majesty, the King, in Great Britain, and by the President of the United States and by their representatives in their respective dominions and possessions over seas.

(d) In view of the good relations prevailing between the American and British peoples, and other nations, all foreign governments should be cordially invited to honour the more important of these occasions by an official representation.

(e) That at the time fixed for laying the foundation stones, there should be a stoppage of five minutes from work throughout all the countries interested, to be occupied, where a public gathering or other assemblage is practicable, by the reading of the agreed inscription on international monuments.

(f) At the time fixed as stated, the work in all schools to be stopped, appropriate addresses to be delivered, and the two national anthems to be sung, followed by a half-holiday.

(g) A sub-committee should be appointed to ascertain what dates, arrangements, etc., are in the minds of the several countries, with power to determine them and to make them generally known. This duty to be assigned to any international committee which may be appointed to carry out the objects of the joint celebration.

3. EDUCATIONAL FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION.

An organized endeavour should be made in British-American countries to promote, by well considered methods, the growth of these feelings of mutual respect and goodwill, which already exist. This might include:

(a) The endowment of Chairs of British-American History with special reference to the peaceful progress and relations of the two peoples, and based upon the principle of an interchange of professors; and the endowment of travelling scholarships to enable journalists and writers to visit the various English-speaking countries.

(b) The awarding of prizes for essays and some other topics in all schools, colleges and universities.

(c) The co-operation of the respective committees in the preparation of a history of the Century of Peace from

which text books and school books in the several countries may be prepared or revised.

(d) An annual peace-day celebration in the schools.

4. Universal commemorative tablets.

5. Universal religious services of thanksgiving, to be held on a day to be hereafter selected.

6. Permanent monuments.

7. The cordial approval of the early appointment of a preparatory committee as recommended by the last Hague Conference.

8. Celebration in Ghent, after consultation with the Municipality.

9. An International commemorative medal.

10. The Conference recommend that an International Committee be appointed with power to deal with such matters as may be referred to them of the several Countries concerned.

11. APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

The success of the movement requires not only the cordial support of national governments, but also local governments, and municipal and religious bodies, as well as of those citizens seeking national methods for dealing with international problems. To that end it is earnestly hoped that all will join in this movement.

12. MANIFESTO TO THE NATIONS.

The following manifesto was approved and issued:—

“Representatives of Great Britain, of Newfoundland, of the United States, of the Dominion of Canada, of the Commonwealth of Australia, and of the Municipality of Ghent, having been in conference concerning an appropriate celebration of the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which marked the end of the last international war between the British and American peoples, unite in offering to the governments and the peoples of the civilized world an earnest invitation to take part in making this celebration in every way worthy of the One Hundred Years of Peace that it commemorates.

“We invite such co-operation to the end that it may be made clear and unmistakable to public opinion everywhere

that the time has come when international rivalries and differences, though numerous and severe, may be settled without the carnage and the horrors of war. Although it be unreasonable to disregard the possibility of conflict arising in the future out of mutual or partial misunderstanding, yet we gratefully recognize that the chances of misunderstanding have been largely eliminated by the degree in which modern science has facilitated intercourse and accelerated communication. We are, therefore, encouraged to hope that the development of letters, science and the arts, of commerce, industry and finance, of mutual knowledge, trust and good feeling on the part of those who owe different allegiances and who speak different tongues, may profitably absorb the energy of mankind, as well as offer opportunity for the display of the noblest and finest traits of mind and of character.

An Example and an Ideal

"Great Britain has been a colonizing nation, and the United States has drawn to its population various and powerful elements from different countries and from different flags. Therefore, a century of peace between Great Britain and her Dominions beyond the seas on the one hand, and the United States on the other hand, touches directly both the interest and the imagination of every land to which Great Britain's sons have gone, as well as those of every nation from which the present day population of the United States has been drawn. Such celebration will not only mark the close of a century of exceptional significance and importance, but it will call to an example and an ideal that we earnestly hope may be followed and pursued in the years to come. What nations have done nations can do.

"We respectfully request that His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State of the United States transmit this invitation, through the proper official channels, to the governments of the world, in order that both by the participation of governments and by the co-operation of men of goodwill in every land, this celebration may be so carried out as to mark not merely the close of One Hundred Years of Peace between English speaking peoples,

but the opening of what we sincerely trust will be a fresh era of peace and goodwill between all the nations of the world."

Monuments along International Boundary

In addition to the foregoing, at a sub-committee meeting held between the delegations representing the United States and Canada for the purpose of taking up the matter of appropriate marking of the international boundary in commemoration of the First Hundred Years of Peace between the two nations, it was decided that suggestions be made to the organizations of the United States and Canada as follows:—

That they urge upon their respective governments:

(a) The erection of arches at the points where the proposed highways—Quebec and Miami in the east and Los Angeles to Vancouver in the west—cross the international boundary.

(b) The erection of shafts at a few historical and prominent points upon or on each side of the boundary (which, in the latter case should be erected in the immediate vicinity of the boundary) at points to be selected hereafter. This might properly include water-gates on opposite sides of the Detroit River, near the City of Detroit.

(c) That such arches and shafts be briefly and suitably inscribed.

It was further felt that these outward and visible signs of the spirit of the occasion should not be restricted to the international boundary, but should also find a place in the great centres of population, often far distant therefrom, thus carrying the message of mutual goodwill to the mass of both peoples.

It was urged before the Sub-committee that an enduring monument in the shape of a memorial bridge be built across the Niagara River. This and other like projects appealed quite strongly to the Sub-committee; but it felt that, as these would involve very large expenditures on the part of the government of both countries, they might very properly be allowed to stand for further consideration until the respective committees shall have had greater opportunity to look more closely into these larger projects in accordance with the following resolution:—

"This Sub-committee recommends that after the American and Canadian committees shall have decided upon a plan of celebration regarding boundary monuments, memorials and arches, a committee of six, composed of three members from each of the respective committees, shall be appointed with instructions to consult experts in art, architecture and engineering with a view to the preparation of plans and the execution of the particular works to be undertaken."

BASIS OF THE REPORT

As will be observed in the opening paragraph of this statement, the members of the International Conference scrupulously bore in mind the fact that their footing was that of delegates from parent associations, from which they derived their authority, and to which they must submit the recommendations agreed upon. It is upon that basis that the present report is presented to the Association.

The formal statement issued by the Conference by no means exhausts the interest of its proceedings. Much public speaking took place, and from the utterances recorded certain extracts may be taken.

THE HON. W. J. BRYAN'S STATEMENT

The Hon. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States, at the banquet held on May 9, in the course of the first of the four addresses which he made to the delegates, used the following language:—

What I shall say to you will be in harmony with that which has been said. I am a believer in peace. I am proud to be connected with an administration that is an advocate and exponent of peace (applause). And the President could not live up to the expectations of this nation or to the demands of this time if he were not whole-souled in his interest in this great cause. And I do not know that I can better occupy the brief time that is proper for me to use than by referring very briefly to the causes, the forces, that lie behind the peace movement. There is nothing that gives us strength for a contest so much as confidence in its final triumph. Take from man his belief that his cause will win and you unnerve him. But let him feel that deep conviction and that exalted faith that back of the movement stands One whose arm is strong enough to bring victory to its cause, and he does not ask whether he is to live to hear the shouts of victory or die when

the battle has just begun; he believes that every word spoken in behalf of truth will have its influence and that no blow struck in a righteous cause is struck in vain. (applause).

I can therefore increase your zeal if I can give you added assurance that your labor will avail. What are the forces that are back of the peace movement? They are the great forces of this world. No one can dispute it. The world is advancing in morals. The moral standards of the world are being lifted up, and the world's conception of brotherhood is a conception growing more definite and more clear year after year. There is a greater sense of kinship among men than there ever was before. There is more altruism on this earth than this earth has previously known. Every year the number of those increases who recognize that they are linked by indissoluble hands to all other people. And with this understanding of the meaning of universal brotherhood peace makes progress. I doubt if there are any here who have not at some time read that thrilling poem written just after the close of our civil war. In that poem the writer described the feeling of a man who fought upon one side, when in the midst of battle he had thrust his bayonet into the breast of one of the opposing line. When he stooped to pull the bayonet out he recognized that he had killed his brother. The day is coming when civilized man will understand that no matter into what breast he thrusts his bayonet, he has killed a brother. (Great applause).

International Movement Towards Peace

The third great cause that makes for peace is the spread of that conception of government that puts increasing power in the hands of the people. (Applause). And with increasing intelligence people not only learn more accurately the terrible cost of war, but as men rise in the scale of intelligence they more and more insist that their contests shall be upon an intellectual plane and not upon the plane of the brute. Therefore, as the world moves forward in intelligence it must move towards peace. But there is another force, a force that is even greater. It is the moral progress of the world.

There was a time when kings felt that it was their privilege to sacrifice their subjects to secure dominion for their families. Read the pages of history and see on how many occasions nations have been thrown together in war, and the only reason for it was the ambition of a father to provide an empire for a son. As the people take government into their hands, as the people more and more impress their will upon the government, that government will more and more reflect the real welfare

of all the people; and the real welfare of all the people is advanced, not by war, but by peace.

There are certain influences in a country that may profit by war; there are some, they are few in number comparatively, who grow rich as the people's burdens increase with the horrors of war, but it is not true of the multitude; the multitude bears the burden of taxation, and the masses furnish their sons to die on the battle line.

We have, therefore, three great forces, forces at work throughout the world, forces that work constantly, that work irresistibly, and every one of those forces makes for peace. I repeat them, I bring them before you again, a growing intelligence and increasing understanding of the doctrine of brotherhood and a growing power of the people to control their destiny through the control of their government. This nation, our nation, must be willing to extend its hands to all those who come from any direction, who come in the interests of peace. (Applause). No nation shall go beyond us in its advocacy of peace or in its work for peace. (Applause). If we allowed any nation to outstrip us we would be guilty before the world. If these three forces which I have mentioned are forces working in the interests of peace, then how can any nation excel us as an exponent of peace, as a worker in the vineyard for peace? For here we have increasing intelligence; here we have growing sense of brotherhood and here we have a government growing more and more popular year by year.

Cementing the Ties of Blood

But there is another reason. This nation more than any other nation has a population to which all other nations have contributed. Our nation is linked by ties of blood to the other nations of the earth and therefore we have at its maximum the restraining influence of blood and kinship to keep us from engaging in war with any other country in the world. (Applause). Therefore it is easier for our people not only to believe in peace but to give an evidence of their faith, and make that faith manifest in works. I believe that in the nation, as in the individual, example is the most potent of influences. The Great Teacher has said, speaking to His disciples, that they should so live that others, seeing their good works, might glorify the Father. It is the power of example, and no other nation is better situated or better prepared to set an example in the interests of peace, and I am glad on this occasion to make reference to the act of our President that embodies this thought in language. Two weeks ago yesterday at his direction I summoned the representatives of thirty-six nations repre-

sented at Washington, to meet at twelve o'clock that I might for him simultaneously present through them to their governments a proposition in which the President expresses not only his willingness but his desire to enter into agreement with every other nation great or small—enter into agreement with every other nation that so far as our nation and that contracting nation is concerned there will be no war, no declaration, no commencement of hostilities until the question in dispute has been investigated by an international tribunal and its report made known. (Applause). I can speak of this proposition with more propriety and with more enthusiasm from the fact that it has already, in its essence, received the endorsement of a great Peace Congress, held in the City of London nearly seven years ago, where twenty-six nations were represented. And I am glad on this occasion to acknowledge my indebtedness to our distinguished visitor, Lord Weardale, for the efficient services rendered in securing the endorsement of this idea almost seven years ago. (Applause).

Relation of Public Opinion to War

I believe, my friends, that this proposition is as long a step in the direction of peace as has ever been proposed. It does not mean to take the place of arbitration treaties; make all you can; submit to arbitration every question which you can agree to submit; but when you are through you will find, at least we have found thus far, that there are certain questions that are excepted. And they are so important that they themselves become the cause of war. And it is the purpose of this plan to close the gap and to leave no question to become a cause of war. (Applause). It is the belief of the President, it is his earnest hope, that when these treaties have been made, or agreements if you prefer to call them such, agreements between this nation and all the other nations severally, by which there will be investigation before hostilities begin, it is his belief, it is his hope, that war will become practically impossible. The time that will be allowed gives chance for investigation, for the separation of questions of fact from questions of honor, and it gives a chance also for the operation of public opinion which is increasingly for peace. When men are mad they talk about what they can do; when they are calm they talk about what they ought to do. (Applause). And it is the purpose of this plan to provide a time for passion to subside; for reason to regain its throne, and it is the hope of those who believe in the plan that when it is adopted between this nation and other nations it will then be adopted between other nations

until the nations of the earth will be knit together by these agreements and people will learn war no more."

CARDINAL GIBBONS' LETTER

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons addressed to the chairman of the committee which organized the banquet of May 9, the following letter:—

ARCHDIOCESE OF BALTIMORE,
CHANCERY OFFICE,
408 North Charles Street,

April 27th, 1913.

The Hon. Alton B. Parker,
New York.

My dear Mr. Parker:—

I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to be present at the Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace among the English speaking peoples at Ghent. I cannot refrain, however, from expressing to you by letter my views anent the movement now on foot to promote closer and more amicable relations between England and this country, which embrace practically the English-speaking world. I am persuaded that the signing of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States would not only be a source of incalculable blessings to these two great powers, but would go far toward the maintenance of permanent international peace throughout the civilized world. Both of these great nations have many things in common. We speak the same noble tongue; and the English language is more generally used to-day than any other language on the face of the earth. The classic writers of England are also ours, and the classic authors of America are likewise claimed by Great Britain. The literature of both countries is a common heritage to both nations.

Value of Constitutional Government

We also live under virtually the same form of government. The head of one government is a King, the head of the other nation is a President; England is governed by a Constitutional Monarchy; the United States are ruled by a Constitutional Republic. And I believe that both of these nations have been more successful in adjusting and reconciling legitimate authority with personal liberty than any other country of the world.

England is mistress of the ocean. Her ships ply through

every sea on the globe. Her flag floats over every harbour of the world. Her empire embraces a territory comprising 10,000,000 of square miles, or about one-fifth of the whole globe. Great was the Roman Empire in the days of her imperial splendour. It extended into Europe as far as the river Danube; into Asia as far as the Tigris and Euphrates; and into Africa as far as Mauritania. And yet the Roman Empire was scarcely one-sixth of the extent of the British Empire of to-day. It was Daniel Webster, who, in a speech delivered in the American Senate about sixty-three years ago, thus described the extent of the British possessions: "She has dotted the whole surface of the globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, encircles the earth with one unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

The United States rules nearly one hundred millions of happy and contented people. Our government exercises a dominant and salutary influence over the entire American Continent, and our influence is exerted not to destroy, but to save, not to dismember our Sister Republics, but to preserve their peace and autonomy.

If, then, England and America were to enter into an alliance of permanent arbitration with each other, such a bond of friendship and amity would be a blessing not only to these two great powers, but to all the nations of the civilized world.

Rainbow Arch of Peace

When the waters receded from the earth after the deluge, Almighty God made a solemn covenant with Noah and his posterity that the earth should never again be destroyed by water, and, as a sign of this covenant, He placed a bow in the heavens. Let Britannia and Columbia join hands across the Atlantic, and their outstretched arms will form a sacred arch of peace which will excite the admiration of the nations, and will proclaim to the world the hope that with God's help the earth shall never more be deluged with blood shed in fratricidal war.

Faithfully yours,
J. GARD. GIBBONS.

SIR EDMUND WALKER'S ADDRESS

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, on the same occasion, used the following language:—

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that that country

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(i.e. Canada) represents eight million people, with its nearest neighbor of one hundred million people, and that both of these countries are trying to carry out and develop the same kind of civilization. We are a hundred years behind you, for reasons which I shall not enter upon to-day, but during the past hundred years, with such measure of success as we have had, we have been, especially in our pre-railroad time, remote from all other countries in the world except the United States. Long before that sixteen hundred miles of line of transportation across the prairie meant anything, we dealt with you across the lakes, our nearest neighbors in trade and in society and every other way, and those lakes were to us but the pleasure ground for our steamers and yachting and the highway for such commerce as existed between us.

We owed to you at that early day much for the consideration that was shown to a small nation. At the present time eight millions are trying to develop a country which is—in our boastful moments we say—larger than the United States and Alaska put together, but it does not matter, because we shall never have as large a population as you have in the United States—but in any event a very vast country which we are trying to harness and develop. In doing so we are called upon to receive a new population which amounts to five people for every one hundred people already in Canada; and for the actual parts of the country where these people settle, ten new people per year for every one hundred in Canada. I ask you, those of you who remember the tide of immigration which swept into this country, to remember that you did not have, nor has any other country in the world ever had, such a problem of assimilation as we have. Because five new people in the country would mean four and a half million people coming to the United States in a year, or four million people coming to Germany in a year, or two million people coming to England in a year.

Canada's Resources and Drawing Power

And now they come because we have vast expanses of country to settle and we can receive the people, so far as finding land is concerned, for many, many years to come; but we have to develop every species of implement necessary for civilization in order that those people may come and settle in our country. And in doing that we do that with the great help of the Motherland, which down to date has lent us the money to do it.

Among the people who come to us, to the extent of over one-third, are people from the United States. That immigra-

tion started in about ten years ago, and it will never stop in the lifetime of any of us, and probably not in the lifetime of our children, because as long as we have in that country land which is very much cheaper than yours, and all of the opportunities that man may want for his civilization, people will of course leave your country and go to ours. That is to say some people will leave, because your country is a country which has arrived at its highly developed civilization, with its art of all different aspects, its industrial and ethical and social and political development. Your country has arrived at a time when its troubles are largely social, and troubles from congestion, while ours, for a long time to come at least, will not have that kind of trouble. Now we live under the blessed condition that we have only one neighbor, and that between that neighbor and ourselves for one hundred years we have been at least able to go to bed at night with the knowledge that they could come easily while we were in our beds and dispossess us, but there was not the slightest fear that they would do anything of the kind.

We are coming, however, to a time in our life when we may have occasion to look anxiously across the Pacific and to look anxiously across the Atlantic, not out of regard to ourselves so much as out of regard to the Motherland; and it is a thing very well worth hearing in mind, whether we believe that armaments are necessary to preserve peace or not. We have begun now for the first time, the Canadian people, to give any serious thought to armaments, not so much in connection with ourselves as in connection with helping to defend the Motherland and the Empire.

Differing Methods, Similar Ideals

We then are to enjoy the tremendous privilege of living alongside of you in amity and in peace and of developing a civilization that will be like yours. I hope sincerely, and there is no offense in the statement, there is admiration in the statement, but I hope sincerely that the civilization that we develop will not be entirely like yours. I do not think that it is in the interests of the United States, any more than it is in the interests of Canada, that we should grow too like each other. We of course fancy that we shall be able to watch your social experiments and to learn something from them. I do not, however, mean that so much as that it is really in the interests of the development of the English speaking people in North America, in my opinion, that we should develop in art, that we may have your literature, your poetry, and politics and many aspects of our civilization upon lines not radically dif-

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ferent, but that to some extent we should differ from your own in order that by comparison we may not be hurtful to each other by dragging each other down. But we hope by the difference that is between us and by the contrast that exists that we may all help together to develop the English civilization of North America.

Now, coming to that point, I wish to draw a distinction between the United States and the British Empire, which I have made more than once during the past week, and which I think we should have in mind in connection with our proposed celebration. The United States represents nearly one hundred million English speaking people, by far the largest body of English-speaking people brought together anywhere in the world. It is, perhaps, quite safe to say that for all time to come the body of English-speaking people in the Republic of North America will be larger than any other body of English-speaking people brought together in the world. An interesting thing about your English-speaking people is that only about fifty or sixty per cent. are of British descent, and for the rest of your great nation, it draws in the people, as Mr. Bryan has said, from the uttermost parts of the earth and develops them into people who will help to develop the English civilization.

Unifying Influence of English Language

We on the other hand are people having with us between two million and three million French Canadians, who, under the treaty we have made with them, are not obliged to learn our language and to a large degree do not, and who are as loyal subjects of Great Britain as any in the world. More than that. In the British Empire, in many parts, we have this curious fact, that English is spoken to a very great degree, and even in the remote upper part of India, tribes or nations who cannot speak each others language at all, use the English language as the medium with which they communicate with each other. While the English language is such a tremendous power throughout the British Empire, yet the majority of the people of the British Empire do not speak the English language. Still, these subject people, who often represent the white man's burden of the British Empire to a great degree, will be among those who will join us in the celebration of this One Hundred Years of Peace, and they will feel, and I hope they will strongly feel, that they have a keen personal interest in it, because the two greatest instruments of peace in the world are the instruments within the United States and the instruments within the British Empire. These two represent a quarter of the world's population, and in that quarter of

the world's population we discover that there is the most strenuous kind of effort, whether people belong to peace societies or not, to preserve peace within that great area.

Now that reminds me of the fact that the cardinal virtues of the world were stated by an old Chinaman twenty-five hundred years ago, and that when Confucius set out these cardinal virtues he was only setting out principles which had been established in China doubtless for thousands of years before that. And these cardinal virtues it may be well to go over when one considers by itself a fitting thing that the great Republic of the United States and the great British Empire should be the people charged with carrying on within their own borders the greatest experiments of peace, and perhaps by their example establishing peace throughout the world.

Five Cardinal Virtues

The first of these cardinal virtues is humanity; and humanity is the greatest quality that a nation can possibly possess. And let me say that old Confucius recognized no difference then between the morals that should be attached to a man and the morals that should be attached to a nation. Now it is the nation that has humanity, that is humane to those in its power, that is great. And the British Empire and the United States are examples of that kind of humanity if they are fit to hold subject people under their power. And the next great quality in the cardinal virtues is justice. Justice is a commoner thing than humanity. People have justice that have not humanity. And still justice is the rock upon which nations must build. And if we are just to each other war is apt before all things to cease. But, the third of the cardinal virtues is conformity to the law, the habit of the individual to respect the regulations that a nation has made for his benefit. That is one of the great assets of the British Empire. That is the quality which in Canada we are most proud of. Everywhere we insist that man shall conform to the law. But of course nations are great in proportion to the disposition of the individual to conform to the law. There may be nations where the law is absolutely observed because the power of the law is great, because it makes men observe. But nations are great who by the nature of the individual himself naturally conform to the law. Now the next of the five cardinal virtues is uprightness, that quality which enables one nation to be fair to another nation, no matter how powerful it may be. And the last quality is a quality which all great nations, in order to be great, must possess, and that is sincerity. And sincerity is that quality which causes the great man to lay his cards upon the table and let his enemies see ex-

actly what his case is. It would not be going too far to say that these five cardinal virtues are, after all, the sub-stratum upon which the English speaking nations of the world have been built. By belief in it, by the development of these old virtues which were so common long before the time of the Christian dispensation, the British Empire and the Republic of the United States are to be great, are to develop that civilization which we hope will some day conquer all war in the world and give us universal peace.

"What mean ye by these Stones?"

We are, in connection with this celebration, to do many things for the purpose of commemorating it, all of the commemoration having for its object the example we shall give to our children and our children's children and the rest of the world. One feature of it is that we hope to establish, from the Atlantic to the Pacific at points of geographical and historical interest between Canada and the United States, monuments, mainly similar in character, having upon them some legend which shall tell of the troubles that have occurred during the past years which have been settled peacefully, and perhaps a message from the President of the United States and from the King of England so that these monuments shall all have the same legend, and whenever people come near to the border and see one of these monuments they shall say, "Oh, that is a peace monument between the United States and Canada." (Applause).

And as one of my fellow-delegates urged very strongly, because many people will not see the border line between these two countries, we hope that the cities of the United States and the cities of Canada will themselves establish in their midst monuments of exactly the same kind, in order that all of our children as they grow up shall be able to, at different times in their lives, see a physical example of what we shall I hope hereafter not call one hundred years of peace, but the first hundred years of peace. (Applause).

STATEMENT BY THE RIGHT HON. R. L. BORDEN

Reference to the Conference was made in the Canadian Parliament. On June 5, 1913, Mr. W. M. German, M.P., asked in the House of Commons:—

1. Is the Government aware that an International Conference has recently been held in the city of New York for the purpose of discussing methods of celebrating the centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent?

2. Does the Government contemplate the granting of aid towards the holding of such a celebration?

The Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, in reply, said before the House of Commons information furnished by the officers of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association substantially identical with the earlier portions of this report. He proceeded:—

The American Committee showed a zeal and interest in the movement which created a most favourable impression on all who came in contact with them.

The British and Canadian delegates received many courtesies and attentions from the United States Committee as well as from other prominent and representative citizens.

The Government understands that the proceedings of the conference, which were entirely harmonious, resulted in the passing of resolutions recommending a definite scheme of commemoration, partly by the erection of visible monuments, possibly of identical design; partly by the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of these monuments, and partly by the establishment of lectureships, scholarships and similar methods of diffusing correct information upon international relations.

The Canadian delegation has communicated full information with regard to the conference in a letter which is herewith laid on the table for the information of the House.

While the Canadian Peace Centenary Association is an unofficial body, the Government strongly sympathizes with and approves of its object and purpose of promoting good will and peace between the nations of the world. The Government is disposed to give favourable consideration to a grant such as that mentioned in the question in case similar action should be taken in other countries.

Royal Hospitality

The letter, which appears at length in Hansard of June 5, contains the information already given, and in addition included the following passages:—

The proceedings of the Conference began on May 5th and terminated on May 9th. During their continuance the American committee constituted themselves the hosts of the visiting delegates, and discharged that function with the utmost generosity. Great interest was evinced in the Conference while it sat in New York, an interest which in part took the form of a hospitality which culminated in a banquet held on the

evening of May 9th. The visiting delegates were afterwards conveyed to Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities, where flattering attentions were paid to them; the Canadian delegates were unable to visit all of these places. It may not be out of place to add that the newspapers of the United States devoted to the proceedings of the Conference a degree of attention which we were assured was quite unusual; while there was much editorial comment, couched in terms of a gratifying friendliness.

The propinquity of the United States and Canada renders anything which either may do in regard to the erection of monuments along the boundary line of interest to the other, and it thus happened that while the British, Australian, Newfoundland and Canadian delegations felt themselves all one in representation of the Empire, special consultation was necessary between the American and Canadian delegations on the subject of the various proposals put forward to signalize the occasion at the international boundary. In these consultations the Canadian delegates can testify to the utmost consideration of their point of view shown by their American friends and co-delegates. Apart from this necessary co-operation, the general principle was followed that each of the countries concerned should carry out such celebrations as it determined upon independently of the others. Thus the nature of the celebration in the United Kingdom was regarded as a domestic matter resting with the British Committee, though the Conference, as will be seen, suggested that certain general features be regarded as common to all. In like manner, the Conference expressed the opinion that memorials of the First Century of Peace might profitably be erected in great centres of population in the United States remote from the border, but such memorials would be exclusively a matter for the American Committee and allied or similar bodies in the American Republic. The keynote of the action of the Conference was substantial unity of purpose, with circumstantial variety in detail.

The British delegation stated that on their return they would ask His Majesty's Government for the necessary appropriation. The American committee already have formally preferred a request to the Government at Washington for like public aid. In the circumstances, corresponding action will be both desirable and necessary by Canada to sustain fittingly

her relative part in a commemoration so eminently deserving of international recognition and encouragement, designed as it is to increase that spirit of good will among nations which must materially assist in the friendly solution of differences that are prone to arise between two such great nations.

Linking of Province and State

It may not be amiss to observe that the view was emphasized at the Conference that some of the projects suggested were not unsuitable for action on the part of the provinces of Canada and of the States of the American Union as distinguished from the Federal authorities. For instance, it was proposed to erect 'peace arches' at points where certain highways intersect the boundary; and it was considered that joint action by the neighbouring state and province interested would commend itself to those more immediately concerned as fitting and appropriate.

Before closing this report, it is well to add that we and our British and other colleagues joined with the American delegates in disclaiming on every occasion the idea that the proceedings of the International Conference masked any design for effecting a formal alliance between the American Republic and the Empire. Fortunately little credence was attached in the United States to such a construction of the present movement.

The Canadian delegates felt it desirable, alike in conference and in public speeches, to qualify somewhat the current term 'English speaking peoples.' We pointed out that Canada has a large number of British subjects whose mother tongue is not English; that the British Empire, containing as it does, nearly a quarter of the earth's population, includes millions of European stock who do not speak English, while great numbers of the people of the United States are not of British origin. This reminder, we are pleased to say, impressed all present on such occasions as timely and proper.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ORGANIZING SECRETARY

Following upon the developments herewith stated, the post of organizing Secretary has been offered to and has been accepted by Mr. E. H. Scammell of Toronto. Offices have also been taken at Hope Chambers, Ottawa.

